



B Physics at the Tevatron II

Lifetimes and $\Delta\Gamma$



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For the CDF and D0 collaborations*

New results for Moriond 2005

- Lifetimes in semileptonic decays
 - B^0, B^+ (CDF)
 - B_s (D0)
- Lifetimes in Hadronic decays (CDF)
- $\Delta\Gamma$ B_s (D0)

Lifetime Measurements

- Collider experiments are beginning to provide precision measurements of B_s , Λ_b , B_c , B^0 , B^- lifetimes
- Verify HQET predictions
- Input to other measurements
- Try to measure ratios to minimize systematics
- Pre-Moriond results:

D0

$$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi \quad \tau_{B_s} = 1.444^{+0.098}_{-0.090} \pm 0.023 \text{ ps}$$

$$\tau_{B_s}/\tau_{B^0} = 0.980^{+0.076}_{-0.071} \pm 0.003$$

$$\Lambda_B \rightarrow J/\psi\Lambda \quad \tau_{\Lambda_B} = 1.22^{+0.22}_{-0.18} \pm 0.04 \text{ ps}$$

$$\tau_{\Lambda_B}/\tau_{B^0} = 0.87^{+0.17}_{-0.14} \pm 0.03$$

$$B_c \rightarrow J/\psi\mu \quad \tau_{B_c} = 0.448^{+0.123}_{-0.06} \pm 0.121$$

$$\tau(B^+/B^0) = 1.080 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.014$$

CDF

$$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi \quad \tau_{B_s} = 1.369 \pm 0.100^{+0.008}_{-0.010} \text{ ps}$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0} \quad \tau_{B^0} = 1.539 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.008 \text{ ps}$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ \quad \tau_{B^+} = 1.662 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.008 \text{ ps}$$

$$\Lambda_B \rightarrow J/\psi\Lambda \quad \tau_{\Lambda_B} = 1.25 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.10 \text{ ps}$$

$$\tau(B^+/B^0) = 1.119 \pm 0.046 \pm 0.014$$

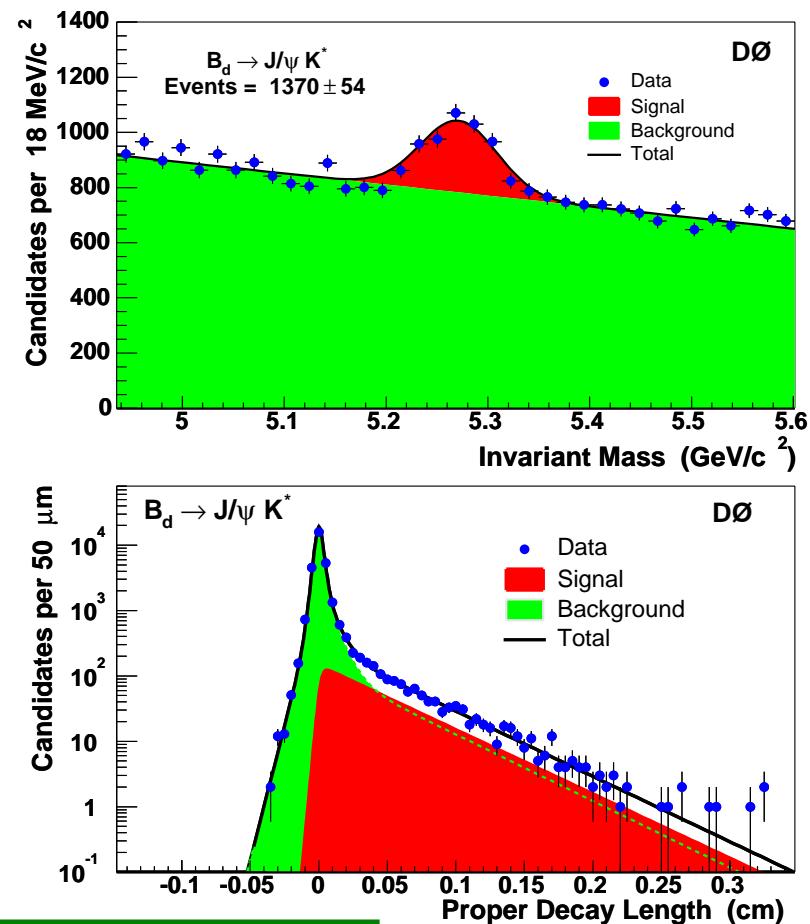
Lifetime Fits

- Unbinned maximum likelihood components
 - Signal lifetime
 - Background lifetimes
 - Background fractions
 - B mass peak (signal fraction)
 - Momentum resolution, for each decay mode and type j, K_j
 - $c\tau$ resolution scale factor, s
 - Typically ~ 15 parameters
- Likelihood functions:

$$F_{B_j} = \frac{K_j}{c\tau} \int D(K_j) dK_j \exp\left(-\frac{K_j L_{xy}(m_B/P_\perp)}{c\tau}\right) \otimes Resolutions$$

$$F_{bg} = Gaussians + \sum \frac{f_i}{\lambda_i} \exp(-\lambda_k/\lambda_i) \otimes Resolutions$$

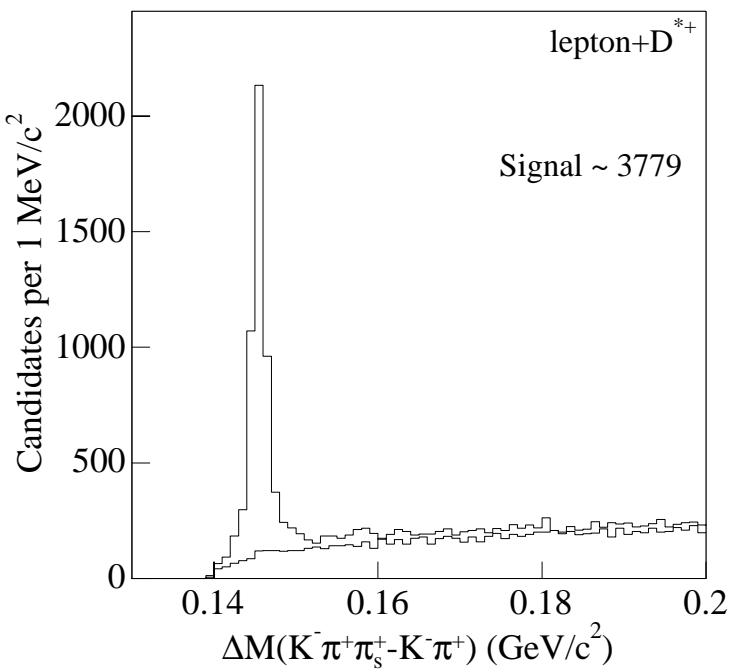
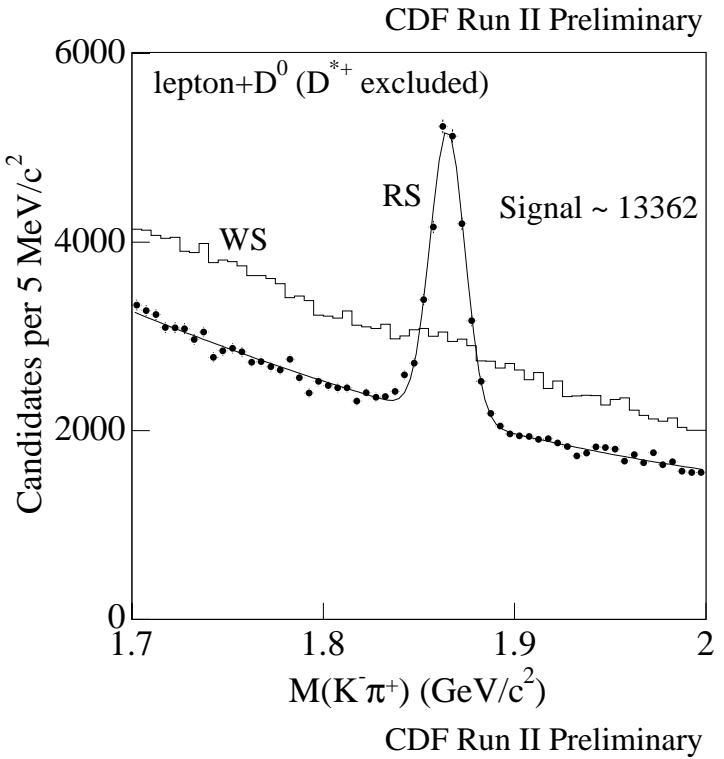
$$L = f_{signal} F_B + (1 - f_s) F_{bg}$$



Semileptonic B^0, B^-

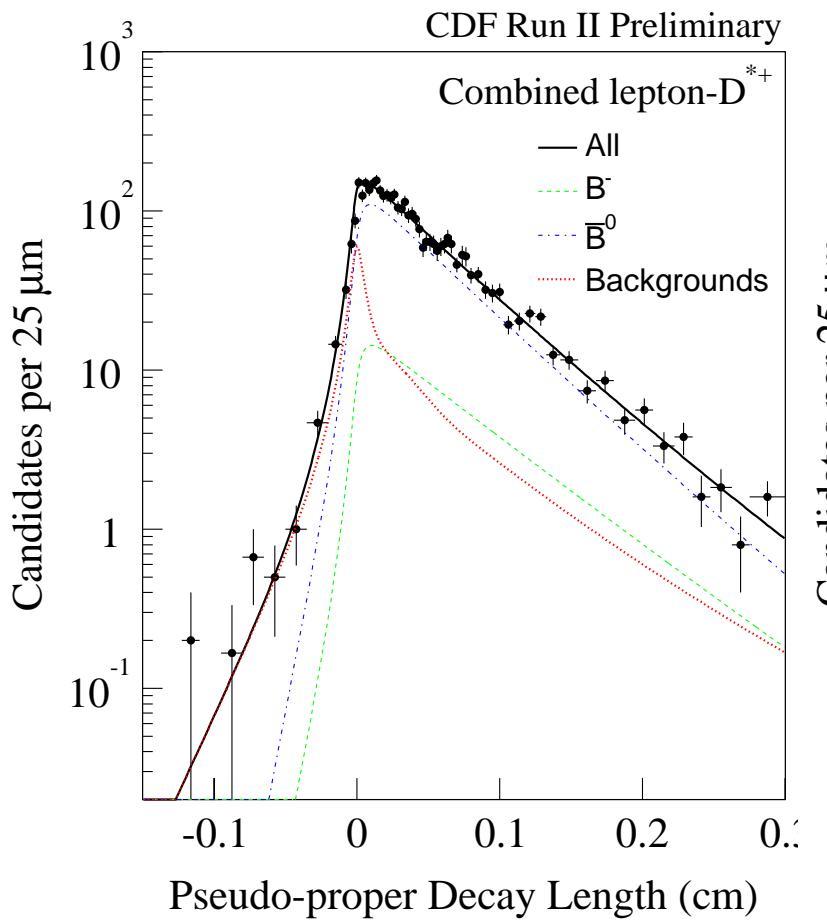
- Uses electron and muon triggers $\sim 260 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- No trigger lifetime bias
- Different semileptonic branching ratios of B^0, B^- into D, D^{*-} allows extraction of the two lifetimes and their ratios

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\tau(B^-) &= 1.653 \pm 0.029^{+0.033}_{-0.031} \text{ ps} \\ \tau(B^0) &= 1.473 \pm 0.036 \pm 0.054 \text{ ps} \\ \tau(B^-)/\tau(B^0) &= 1.123 \pm 0.040^{+0.041}_{-0.039}\end{aligned}}$$

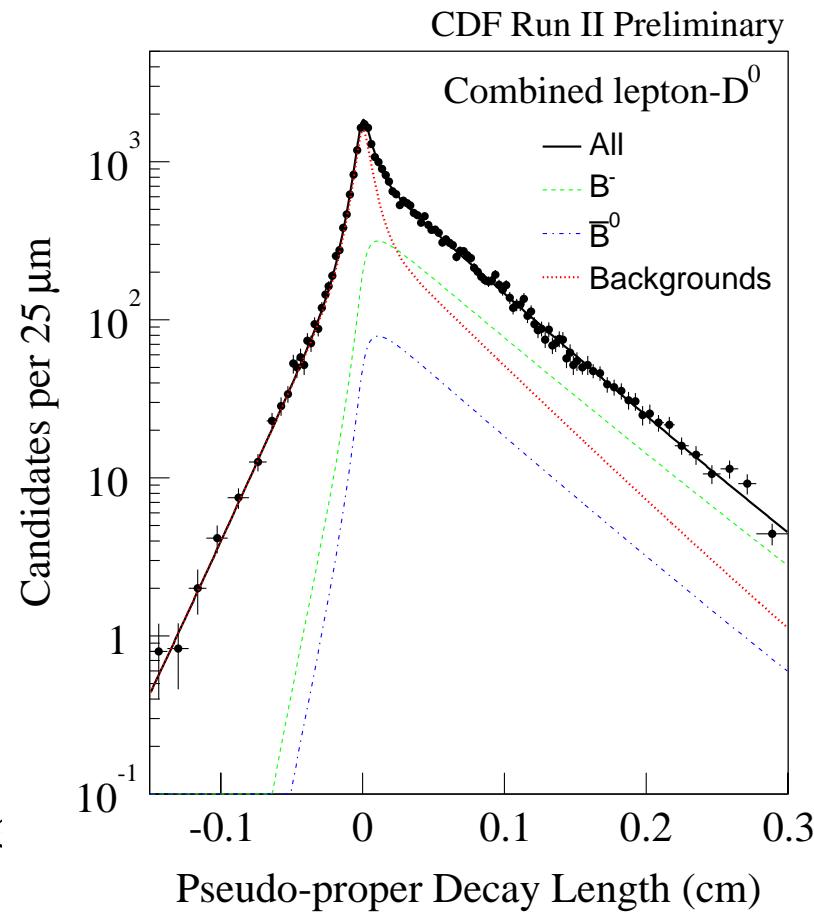


CDF Semileptonic Lifetimes

Mostly B^0



Mostly B^-





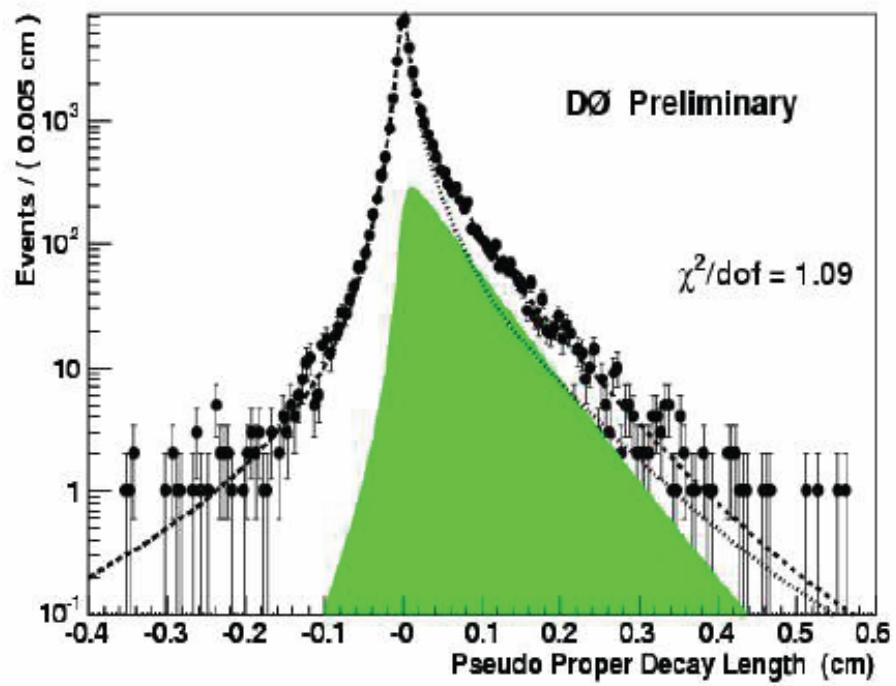
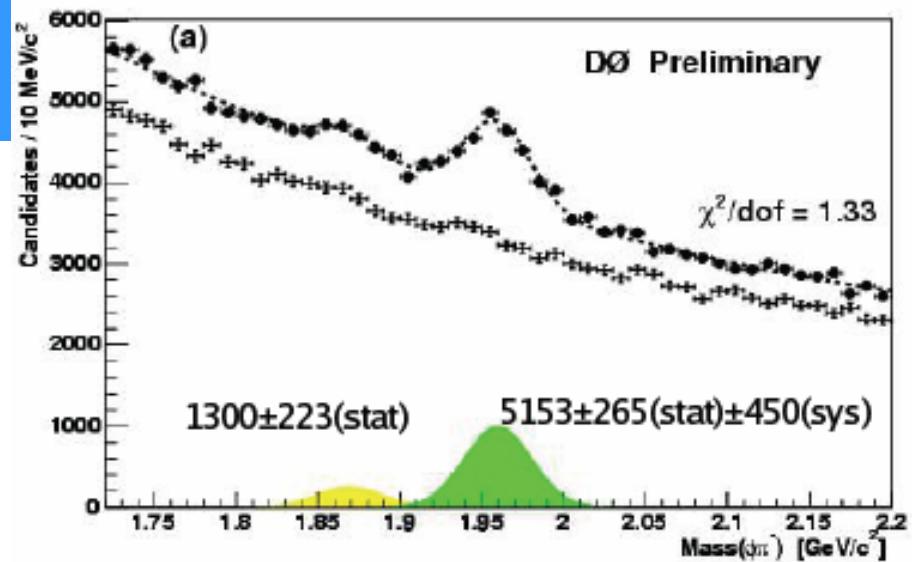
Semileptonic B_s

- $B_s \rightarrow D_s \mu \nu X$
- Large data sample from muon triggers $\sim 400 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Take K distribution from several semileptonic modes, B^0, B^-
- Include charm backgrounds in the fit (wide tails)

Sample Composition

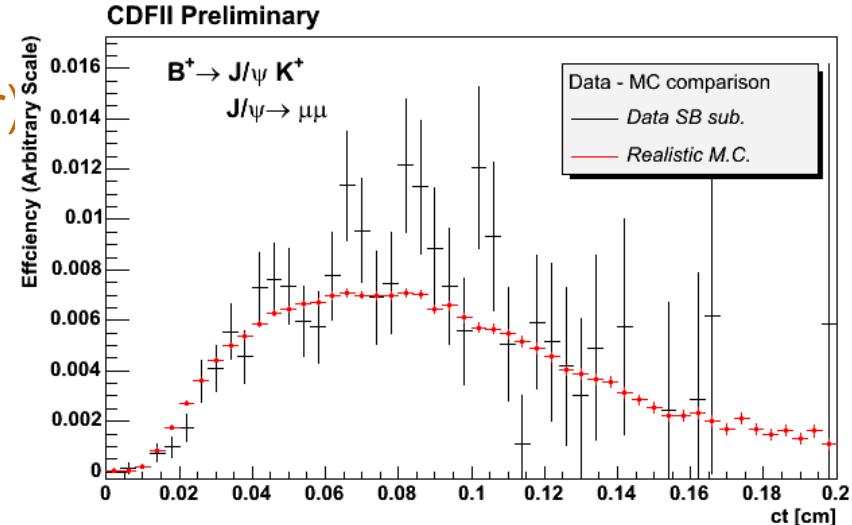
25.4% $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \mu^+ \nu X$
67.7% $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*-} \mu^+ \nu X$
2.4% $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_{s0}^{*-} \mu^+ \nu X$
4.5% $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_{s1}^- \mu^+ \nu X$
Total Br: 7.9 %

$$\tau(B_s) = 1.420 \pm 0.043 \pm 0.057$$

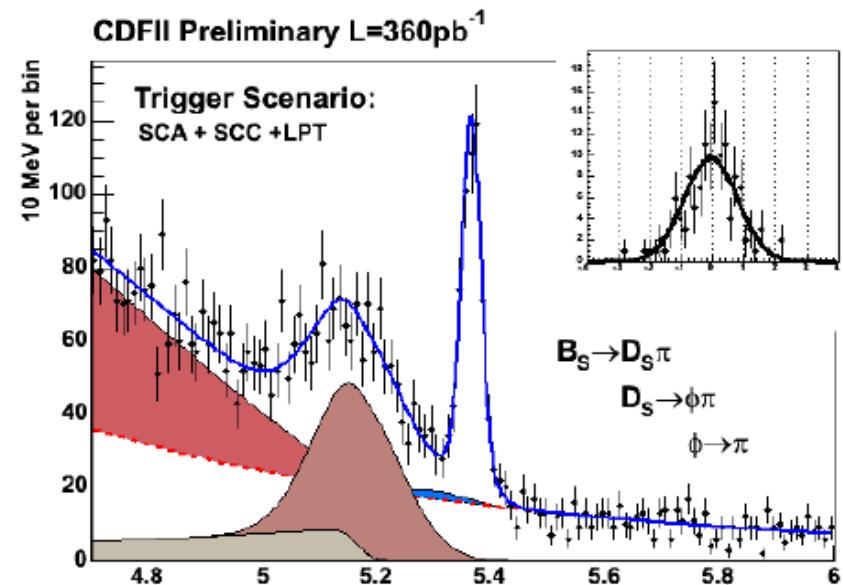


CDF Hadronic modes

- First lifetime results to use events triggered by SVT (silicon vertex trigger)
- $\sim 360 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Impact parameter biases lifetime distributions but provides large samples
- Correct for trigger bias using Monte Carlo – verify with B^-
 - Systematics $\sim 4\text{-}5 \mu\text{m}$
- Five modes:
 - ✓ $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$)
 - ✓ $B^0 \rightarrow D^\mp \pi^\pm$ ($D^\mp \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^- \pi^-$)
 - ✓ $B^0 \rightarrow D^\mp 3\pi^\pm$ ($D^\mp \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^- \pi^-$)
 - ✓ $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp \pi^\pm$ ($D_s^\mp \rightarrow \phi \pi^-$) ($\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$)
 - ✓ $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp 3\pi^\pm$ ($D_s^\mp \rightarrow \phi \pi^-$) ($\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$)



$$B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp \pi^\pm$$

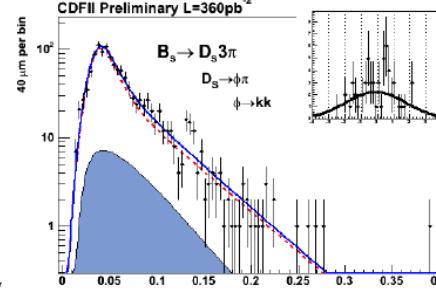
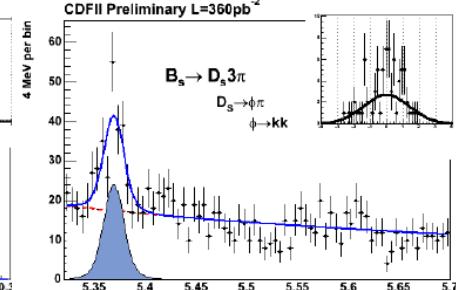
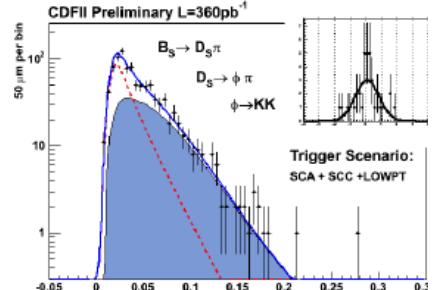
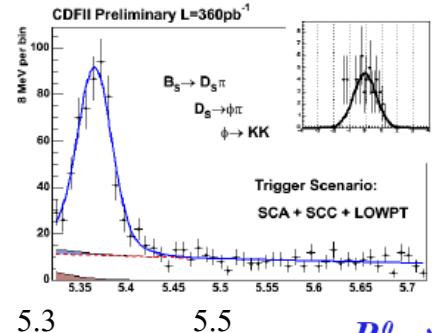




Hadronic Lifetimes

$B_s \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$

$B_s \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$

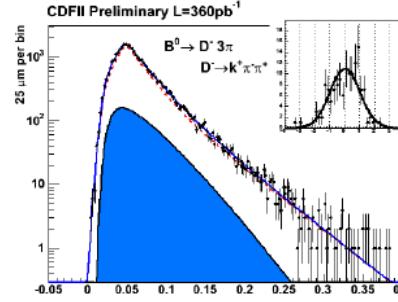
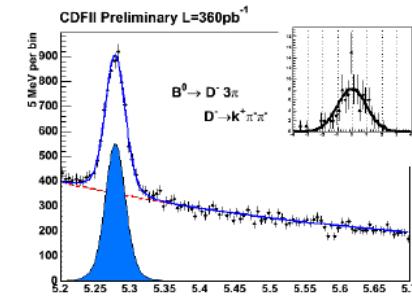
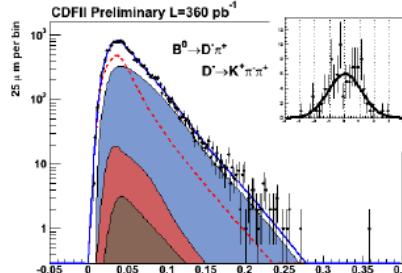
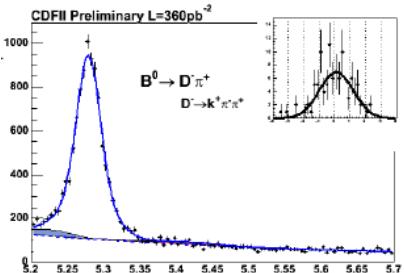


5.3

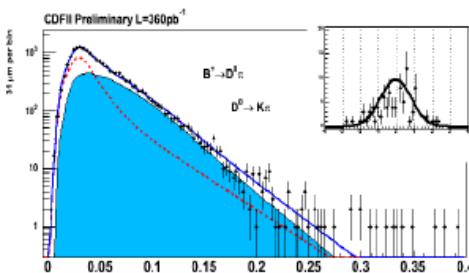
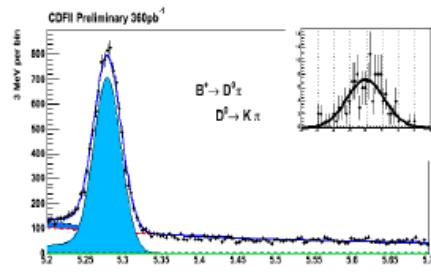
$B^0 \rightarrow D^\mp \pi^\pm$

0.3

$B^0 \rightarrow D^\mp 3\pi^\pm$



$B^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$





Lifetime values

lifetime values

Single decay modes:

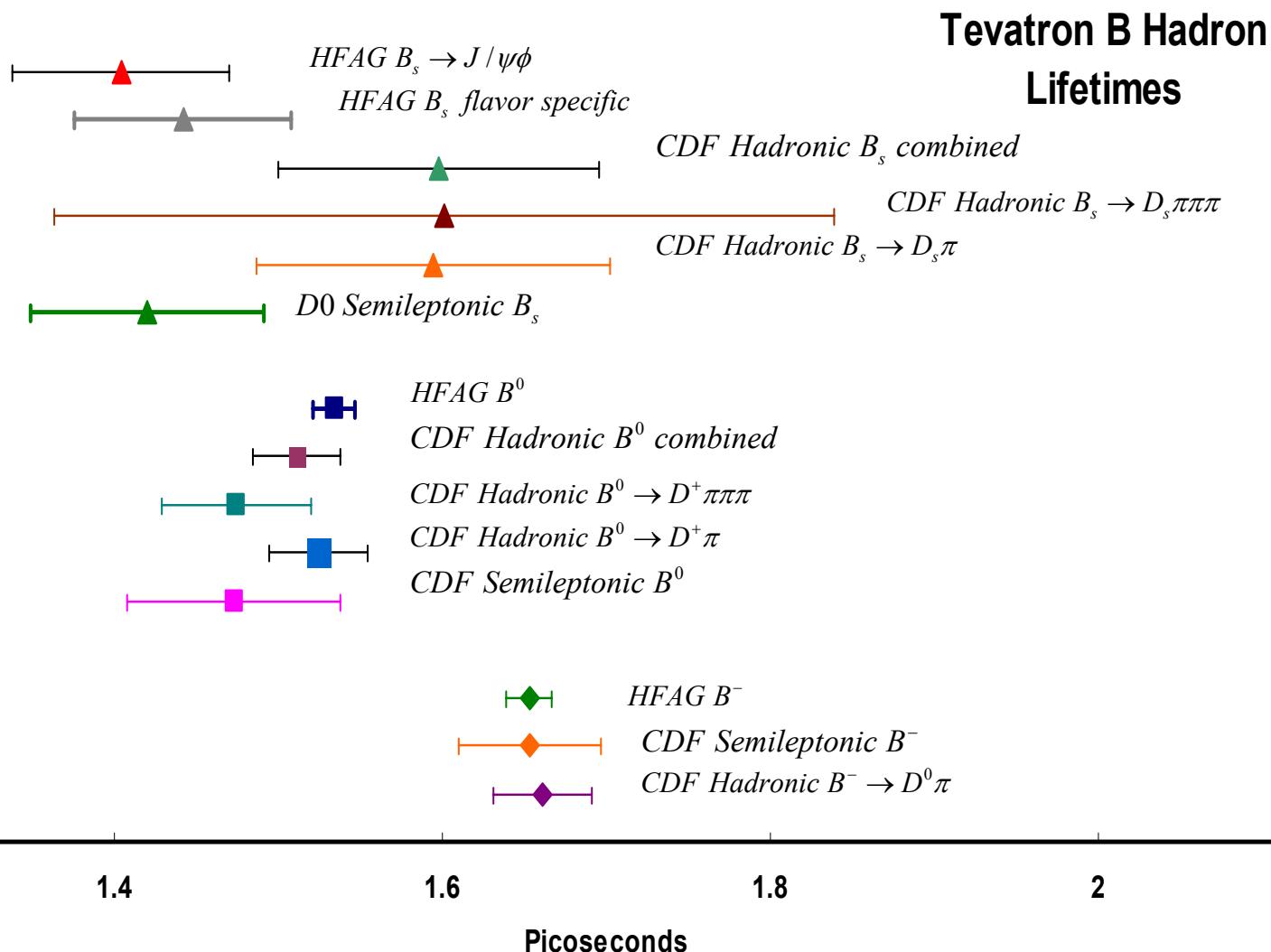
✓ $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$)	498 ± 8 (stat.) ± 4 (syst.) μm
✓ $B^0 \rightarrow D^\mp \pi^\pm$ ($D^\mp \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^\pm$)	457 ± 8 (stat.) ± 4 (syst.) μm
✓ $B^0 \rightarrow D^\mp 3\pi^\pm$ ($D^\mp \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^- \pi^-$)	442 ± 13 (stat.) ± 4 (syst.) μm
✓ $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp \pi^\pm$ ($D_s^\mp \rightarrow \phi \pi^\pm$) ($\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$)	479 ± 32 (stat.) ± 5 (syst.) μm
✓ $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp 3\pi^\pm$ ($D_s^\mp \rightarrow \phi \pi^\pm$) ($\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$)	480 ± 71 (stat.) ± 5 (syst.) μm

Combined:

$$B^0 = 453 \pm 7 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 4 \text{ (syst.)} \mu m$$

$$B_s = 479 \pm 29 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 5 \text{ (syst.)} \mu m$$

Summary of new lifetime results



B_s System

Schrodinger Equation:

$$i \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} |B_s(t)\rangle \\ |\bar{B}_s(t)\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \left(M - i \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} |B_s(t)\rangle \\ |\bar{B}_s(t)\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

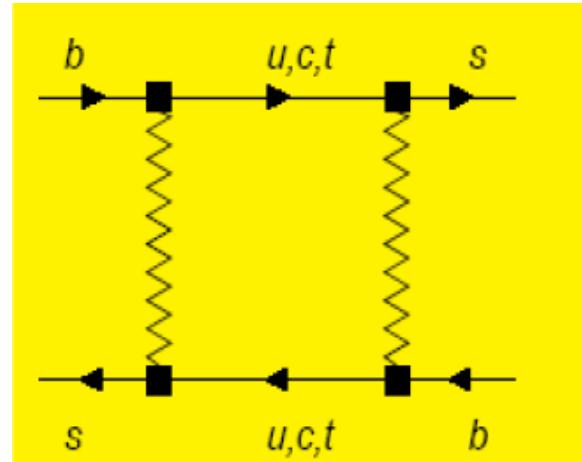
M₁₂ stems from the real part of the box diagram, dominated by top

Γ₁₂ stems from the imaginary part, dominated by charm

Heavy and light B_s eigenstates are expected to have different widths

$$B_L = p|B_s\rangle + q|\bar{B}_s\rangle \approx cp \text{ odd}$$

$$B_H = p|B_s\rangle - q|\bar{B}_s\rangle \approx cp \text{ even}, \quad p^2 + q^2 = 1$$



$\Delta\Gamma$ B_s

- Relation of matrix elements to decay and oscillation parameters:

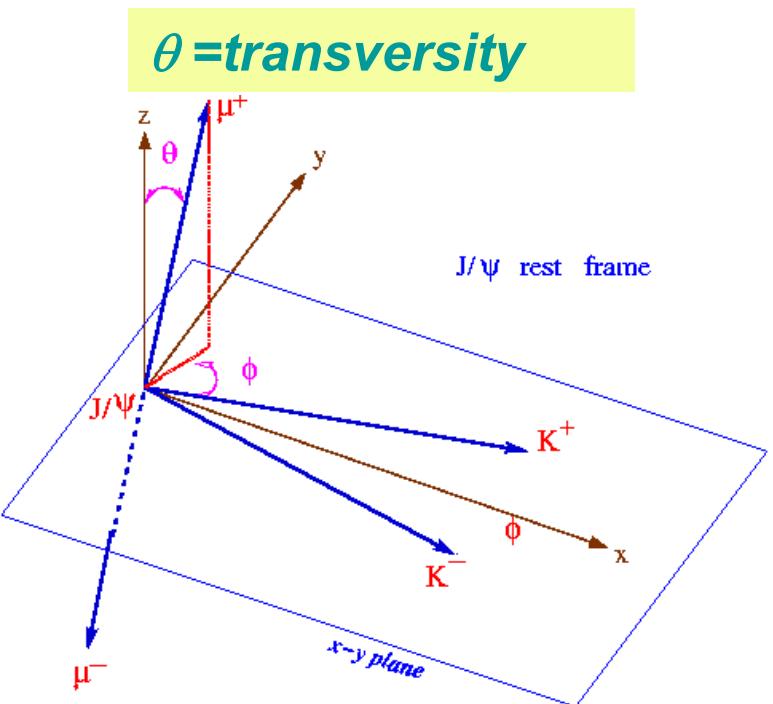
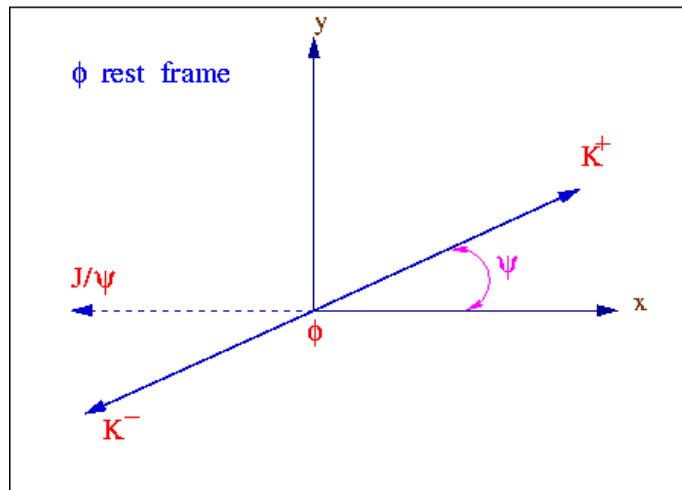
$$\Delta m = M_H - M_L \approx 2|M_{12}|$$
$$\Delta\Gamma = \Gamma_L - \Gamma_H \approx 2|\Gamma_{12}|\cos\phi \quad \phi = \arg\left(-\frac{M_{12}}{\Gamma_{12}}\right)$$

In the Standard Model:

- The CP violating phase, ϕ is expected to be small
- Mass eigenstates are ~CP eigenstates with definite lifetimes
- The $J/\psi \phi$ final state is a mixture of CP states
 $L=0,2$ – CP even ($A_0, A_{||}$)
 $L=1$ – CP odd (A_{\perp})
- Assuming no CP violation in the B_s system, measure two B_s lifetimes, τ_L and τ_H , (or $\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ and τ) by simultaneously fitting time evolution and angular distribution in untagged $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ decays
- CDF result last summer:

$$\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma = 0.65^{+0.25}_{-0.33} \pm 0.01$$

Transversity Analysis



$$\frac{d^3 \Gamma}{dcos\theta \, d\phi \, dcos\psi \, dt} \rightarrow J/\psi (\rightarrow l^+ l^-) \phi (\rightarrow K^+ K^-) \propto \frac{9}{16\pi} \left[2|A_0(0)|^2 e^{-\Gamma_L t} \cos^2 \psi (1 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi) \right. \\ + \sin^2 \psi \left\{ |A_{||}(0)|^2 e^{-\Gamma_L t} (1 - \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi) + |A_{\perp}(0)|^2 e^{-\Gamma_R t} \sin^2 \theta \right\} \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2\psi \left\{ |A_0(0)||A_{\perp}(0)| \cos(\delta_2 - \delta_1) e^{-\Gamma_L t} \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\phi \right\} \\ + \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |A_0(0)||A_{\perp}(0)| \cos \delta_2 \sin 2\psi \sin 2\theta \cos \phi \right\} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\Gamma_R t} + e^{-\Gamma_L t}) \delta \phi \\ \left. - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |A_{||}(0)||A_{\perp}(0)| \cos \delta_1 \sin^2 \psi \sin 2\theta \sin \phi \right\} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\Gamma_R t} - e^{-\Gamma_L t}) \delta \phi \right] H(\cos \psi) F(\phi) G(\cos \theta)$$

Full angular distribution

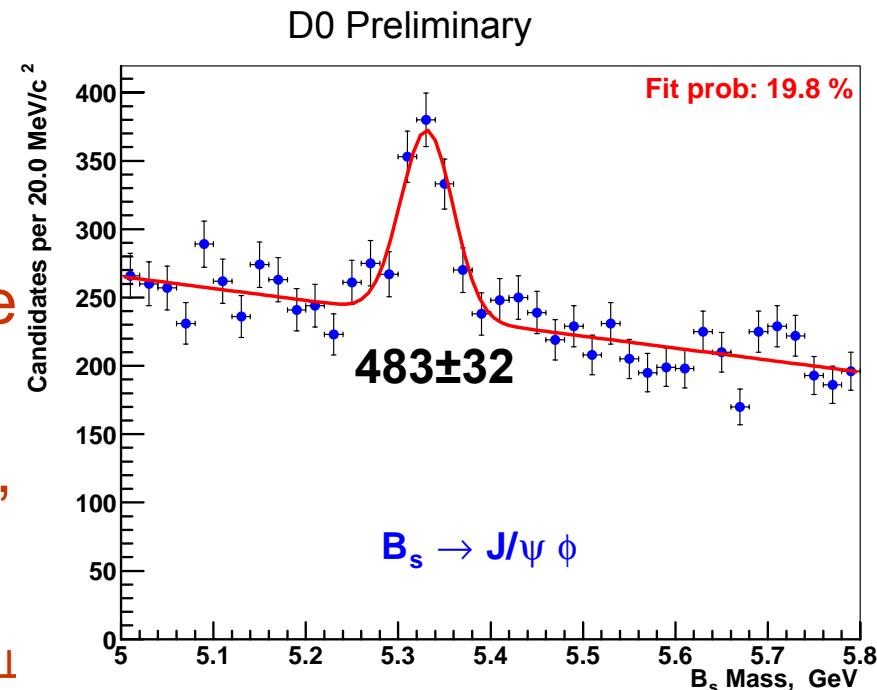
Sensitivity to CP violation if $\Delta\Gamma / \bar{\Gamma}$ is sizable
Ronald Lipton, Moriond EW 2005

Detector acceptance



$\Delta\Gamma$ $B \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$

- CDF summer result fit to θ, ϕ, ψ angles giving $A_0, A_{||}, A_{\perp}$, phase, $R_{\perp} = |A_{\perp}(0)|^2$
- New D0 result integrates over the angles ϕ, ψ using MC efficiency
- Fit technique similar to lifetime fit, but adds angle dependence
- Provides values for $\tau, \Delta\Gamma$, and R_{\perp} - no amplitudes or phase



$$\frac{d\Gamma(t)}{d\cos\theta} \propto \left(|A_0(t)|^2 + |A_{||}(t)|^2 \right) \frac{3}{8} \left(1 + \cos^2\theta \right) + |A_{\perp}(t)|^2 \left| \frac{3}{4} \sin^2\theta \right|$$

Integral for flat
Efficiency in ϕ, ψ



Likelihood Fit

- **Simultaneous fit to mass, proper decay length and transversity using an unbinned maximum log-likelihood method**

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^N \left[f_{sig} F_{sig}^i + (1 - f_{sig}) F_{bkd}^i \right]$$

1 f_{sig} signal fraction

1 $c\tau = c/\bar{\Gamma}$, $\bar{\Gamma} = (\Gamma_L + \Gamma_H)/2$

1 R_\perp CP-odd fraction at $t=0$

1 $\Delta\Gamma / \bar{\Gamma}$

Other free parameters

2 signal mass, width

2 bkg mass slope (1 prompt, 1 long-lived)

1 $\sigma(c\tau)$ scale

6 bkg $c\tau$ shape

4 bkg transversity (2 prompt +2 long-lived)

19 total



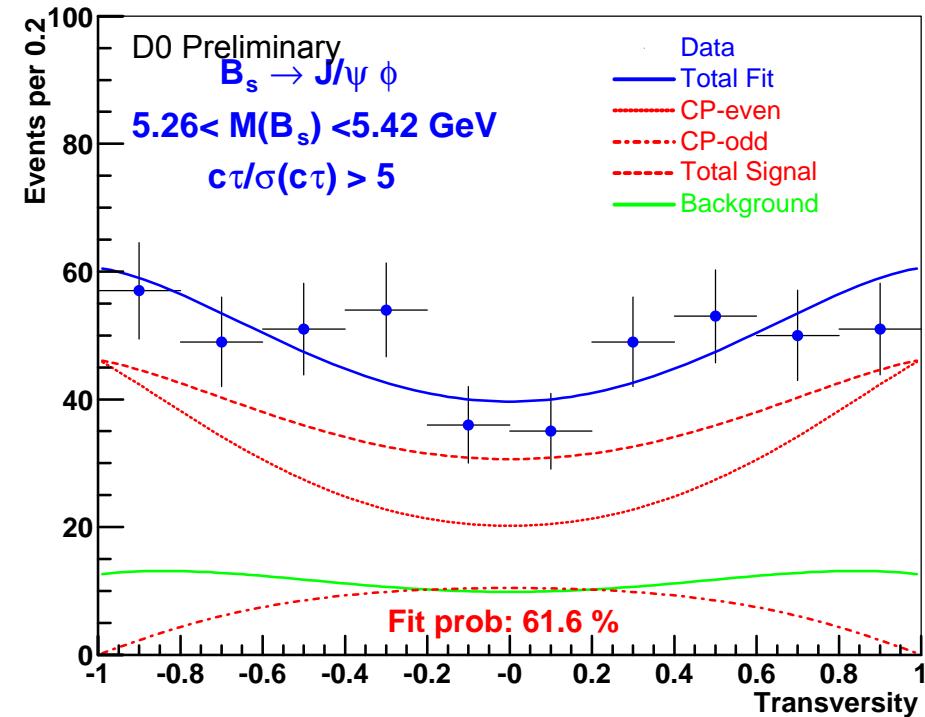
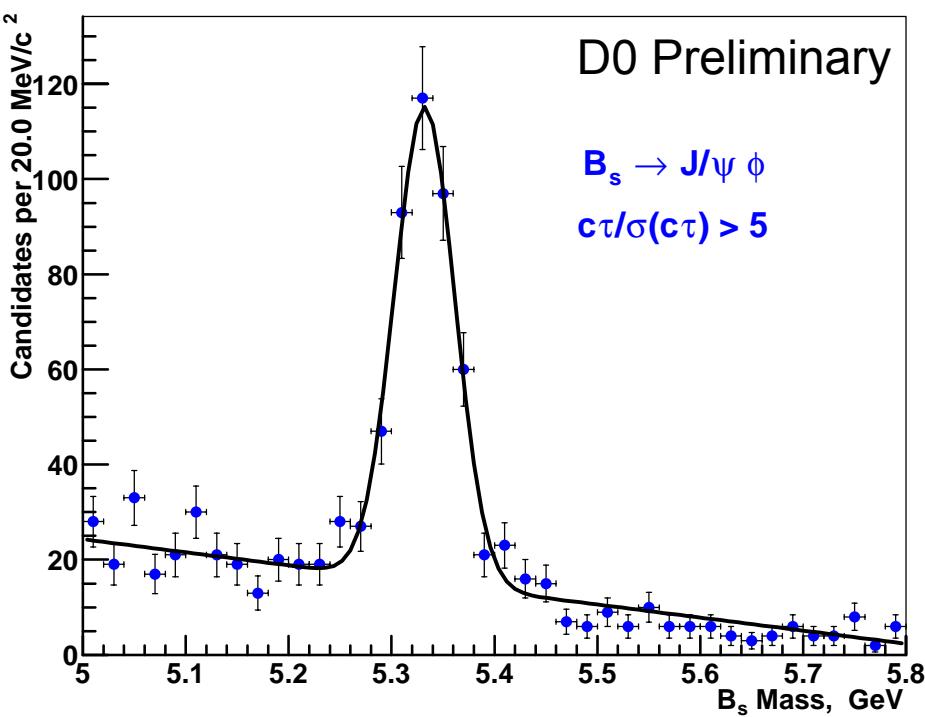
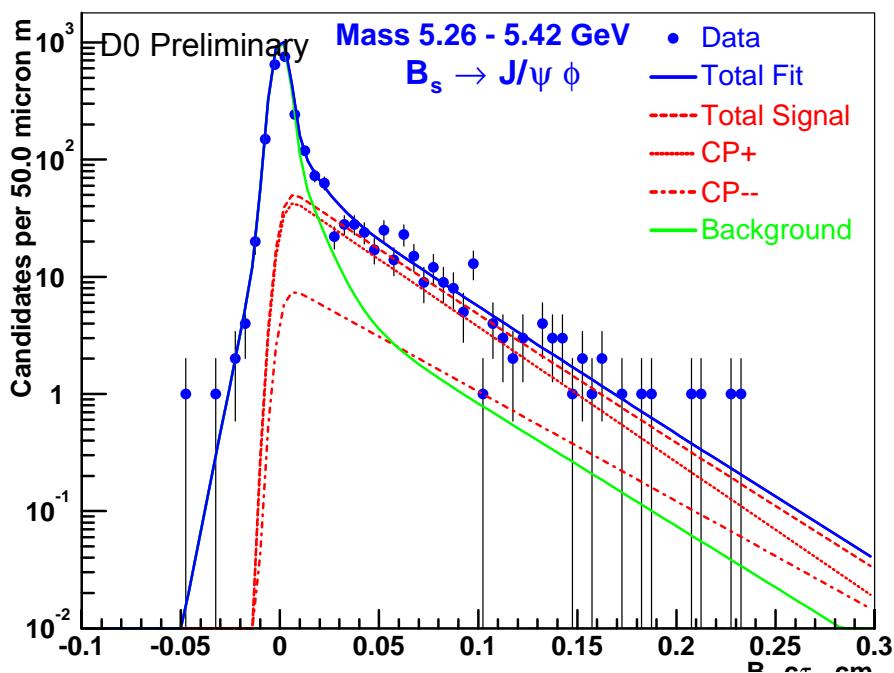
$\Delta\Gamma$ Result

- Fit Result:

$$\bar{\tau}(B_s^0) = 1.39^{+0.13}_{-0.14} \pm 0.08 \text{ ps}$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma}{\bar{\Gamma}} = 0.21^{+0.27}_{-0.40} \pm 0.20$$

$$R_{\perp} = 0.17 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$$



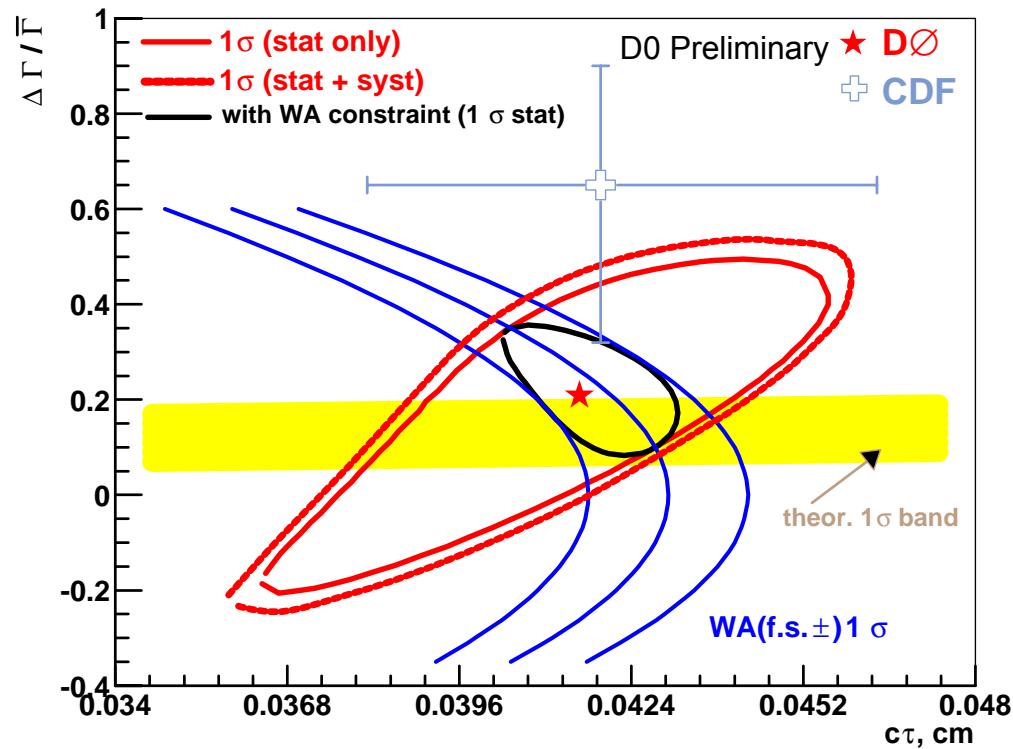
Additional Constraints

- Include τ_{fs} constraint from semileptonic measurements:

$$\Gamma_{fs} = \bar{\Gamma} \left(\frac{1 - (\Delta\Gamma/2\bar{\Gamma})^2}{1 + (\Delta\Gamma/2\bar{\Gamma})^2} \right)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{fs} = 1.43 \pm 0.05 \text{ ps}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta\Gamma}{\bar{\Gamma}} = 0.23^{+0.16}_{-0.17}$$



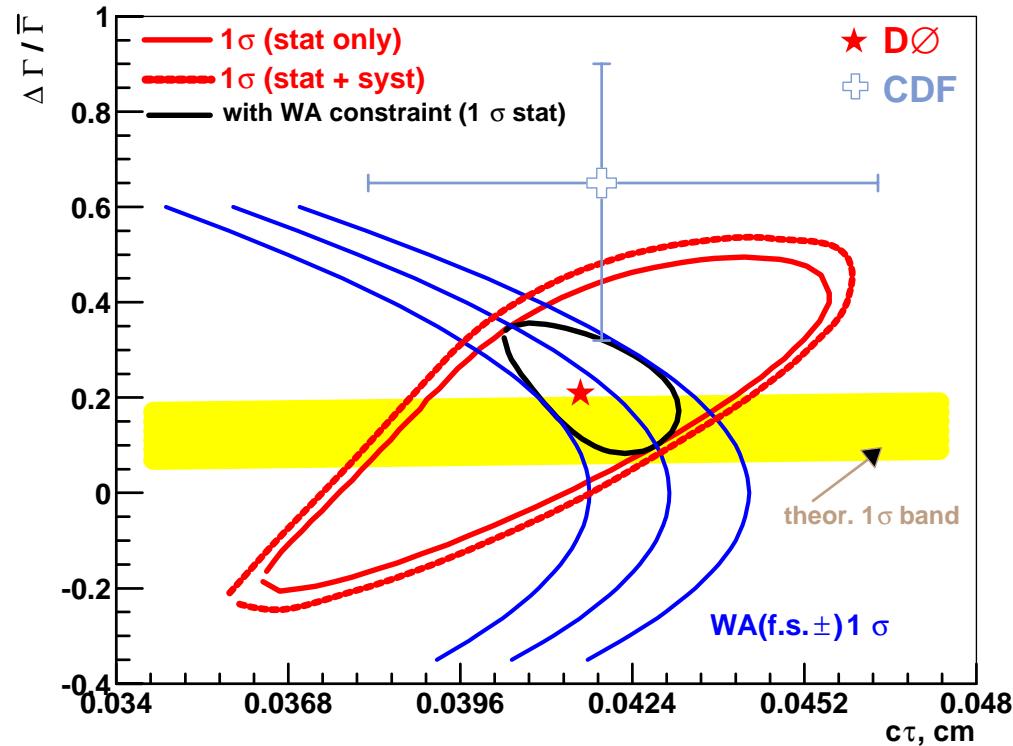
- We can also use the predicted value of $\Delta\Gamma_{\text{cp cons.}} = 0.12 \pm 0.05$ (Lenz hep-ph/0412007) with the semileptonic constraint to constrain a possible CP phase:

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma}{\Gamma_{\text{measured}}} = \frac{\Delta\Gamma}{\Gamma_{CP\text{cons.}}} \cos^2(\phi)$$

$$|\cos\phi| = 1.46^{+0.73}_{-0.69}$$

$\Delta\Gamma$ Comparisons

- D0 and CDF $\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ results are consistent
- D0 result is close to the theory prediction of 0.12 ± 0.05
- The WA flavor specific lifetime provides significant improvement to $\Delta\Gamma$ and allows for a meaningful $\cos\phi$ constraint

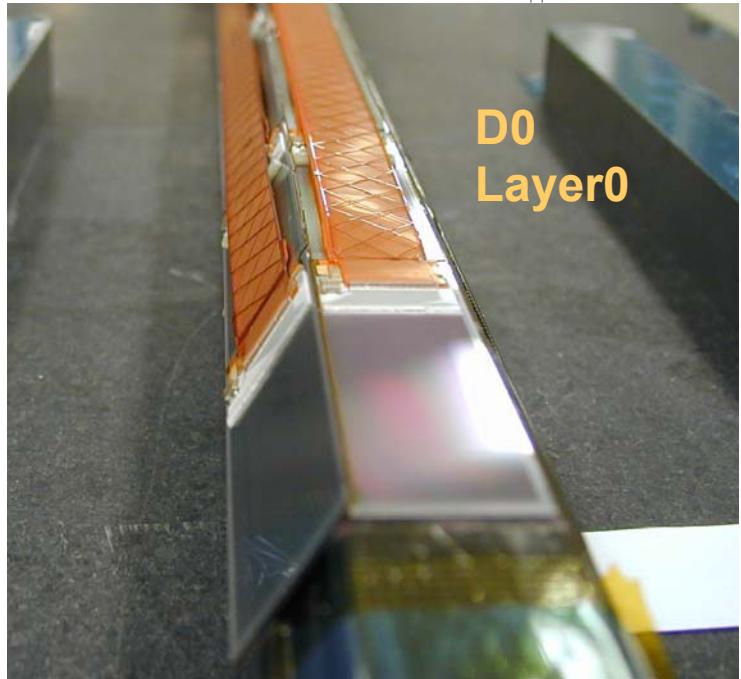
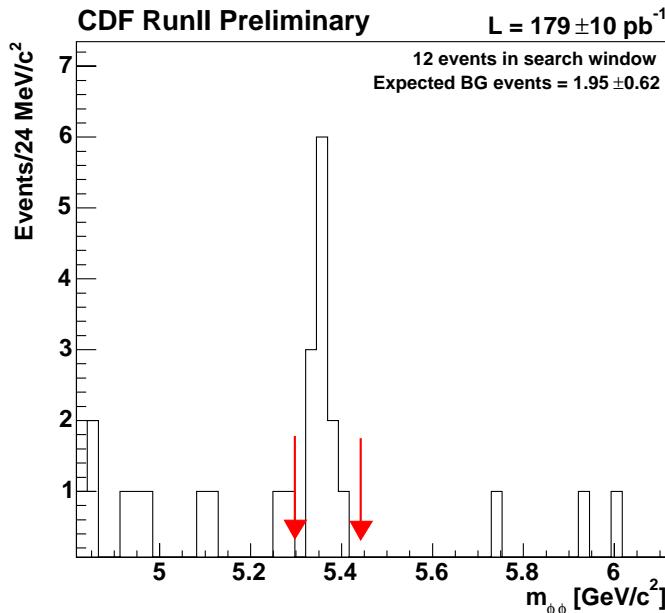


Including systematic errors:

Experiment	R_{\perp}	$\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$	$\bar{\tau}(ps)$	τ_L	τ_H
Aleph					1.27 ± 0.34
CDF RunII	0.125 ± 0.08	$0.65^{+0.25}_{-0.33}$	$1.40^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$	$1.05^{+0.16}_{-0.13}$	$2.07^{+0.58}_{-0.46}$
D0 RunII	0.17 ± 0.10	$0.21^{+0.33}_{-0.45}$	$1.39^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$	$1.23^{+0.16}_{-0.13}$	$1.52^{+0.39}_{-0.43}$

Prospects

- D0 $\Delta\Gamma$ 3 angle analysis
- CDF $\Delta\Gamma$ updated analysis
 - $\phi\phi, \phi k^*$
- Explore CP violation (ϕ)
- Continue to improve lifetime precision
 - Improved understanding of systematics
- Upgrades
 - D0 Layer 0 inside current silicon – improve $\sigma(c\tau)$, Silicon track trigger
 - DAQ – improve bandwidth
 - CDF Trigger and DAQ upgrades



Backups

Systematic Uncertainties

Effect	Variation(μm)	Variation(μm)
	B^0	B_s
MC input $c\tau$	negligible	negligible
p_T reweight	1.9	1.9
Scale Factor	negligible	negligible
Bkg ct description	1.1	1.1
Bkg fraction	2.0	2.0
I.P. correlation	1.0	1.0
Eff. parameterization	1.5	1.5
L_{xy} significance	negligible	2
$\Delta\Gamma_s$	-	1.0
Alignm. + others	2.4	2.4
Total	4.2	4.7

3 Angles → 1 Angle

Inserting $H(\cos\psi) = 1$, and $F(\phi) = 1 + J \cos(2\phi) + K \cos 2(2\phi)$, and integrating over $\cos\psi$ and ϕ , we obtain a 1-angle time evolution:

$$\frac{d^3 \Gamma \rightarrow J/\psi (\rightarrow l^+ l^-) \phi (\rightarrow K^+ K^-)}{d \cos\theta dt} = N \pi \left[(|A_0(0)|^2 + |A_{||}(0)|^2) e^{-\Gamma_L t} (1 + \cos^2 \theta) \right.$$

$$+ \frac{K}{2} \left\{ (|A_0(0)|^2 + |A_{||}(0)|^2) e^{-\Gamma_L t} (1 + \cos^2 \theta) + 2 |A_\perp(0)|^2 e^{-\Gamma_H t} \sin^2 \theta \right\}$$

$$\left. - \frac{J}{2} (|A_0(0)|^2 - |A_{||}(0)|^2) e^{-\Gamma_L t} \sin^2 \theta + 2 |A_\perp(0)|^2 e^{-\Gamma_H t} \sin^2 \theta \right] G(\cos\theta)$$



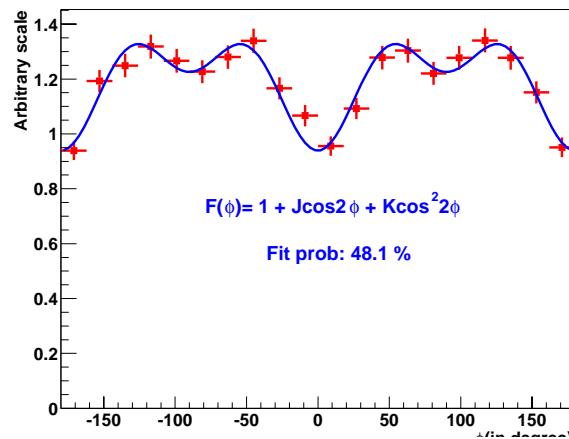
$$= 0.355 \pm 0.066 \text{ (from CDF)}$$

$$|A_0(0)|^2 + |A_{||}(0)|^2 + |A_\perp(0)|^2 = 1$$

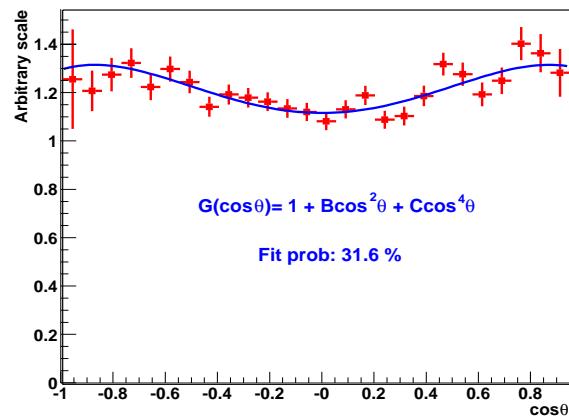
defining, $R_\perp = |A_\perp(0)|^2$

MC Acceptance

- $F(\phi) = 1 + J \cos(2\phi) + K \cos^2(2\phi)$



- $G(\cos \theta) = 1 + B \cos(2\theta) + C \cos(4\theta)$



- $H(\cos \psi)$ flat distribution

